# Refine Search

**Search Results -**

| Term | Documents |
|---|---|
| 3.USPT. | 22 |
| (L3 ).USPT. | 22 |

**Database:**
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US OCR Full-Text Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

**Search:** L4

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

## Search History

**DATE: Monday, October 23, 2006** **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

| Set Name side by side | Query | Hit Count | Set Name result set |
|---|---|---|---|
| *DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ* | | | |
| L4 | L3 | 22 | L4 |
| *DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ* | | | |
| L3 | (35.1)same (antibod$ or immunoglobulin$ or hybridoma$)and (Cd2) | 42 | L3 |
| L2 | (35.1)same (antibod$ or immunoglobulin$ or hybridoma$)and (Cd2) | 42 | L2 |
| L1 | (35.1)same (antibod$ or immunoglobulin$ or hybridoma$)same (Cd2) | 34 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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            $0.41    0.116 DialUnits File1
     $0.41  Estimated cost File1
     $0.41  Estimated cost this search
     $0.41  Estimated total session cost   0.116 DialUnits

File 410:Dialog Comm.-of-Interest Newsl/Jul (c) 2006 Dialog

      Set  Items  Description
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HILIGHT set on as ''
HILIGHT set on as ''
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       23oct06 16:25:27 User208760 Session D2794.2
            $0.00    0.100 DialUnits File410
     $0.00  Estimated cost File410
     $0.03  TELNET
     $0.03  Estimated cost this search
     $0.44  Estimated total session cost   0.216 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2006/Oct W3
         (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2006/Oct 23
         (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V.
  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2006/Oct 20
         (c) format only 2006 Dialog
  File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2006/UD=14518
         (c) 2006 American Chemical Society
*File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.
IPCR/8 classification codes now searchable as IC=. See HELP NEWSIPCR.

      Set  Items  Description
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? s 35(w)1(10n)(antibod? or hybridoma? or immunoglobulin?)(20n)(cd2)
Processing
          817005  35
        11456083  1
         2135637  ANTIBOD?
           52688  HYBRIDOMA?
          791373  IMMUNOGLOBULIN?
           26210  CD2
      S1      12  35(W)1(10N)(ANTIBOD? OR HYBRIDOMA? OR
                  IMMUNOGLOBULIN?)(20N)(CD2)
? rd s1
      S2       7  RD S1  (unique items)
? t s2/3/all

 2/3/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation. All rts. reserv.

0010501576   BIOSIS NO.: 199699135636
Human anti-pig T-cell mediated cytotoxicity
AUTHOR: Yamada Kazuhiko; Seebach Jorg D; Dersimonian Harout; Sachs David H
  (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Transplantation Biol. Res. Cent., Mass. Gen. Hosp.,
  MGH-East, Bldg. 149-9019, 13th St., Boston, MA 02129, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Xenotransplantation  3 (2): p179-187 1996 1996
ISSN: 0908-665X
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DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

2/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0007103912 BIOSIS NO.: 199089021803
APLASTIC ANEMIA LACK OF INCREASE OF IN-VITRO COLONY FORMATION AFTER T CELL DEPLETION WITH MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND COMPLEMENT
AUTHOR: KOJIMA S (Reprint); MATSUYAMA K; MIYAMURA K; KODERA Y
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIV HEMATOL/ONCOL CHILDREN'S MED CENT, JAPANESE RED CROSS NAGOYA FIRST HOSP 3-35, MICHISHITA-CHO, NAKAMURA-KU, NAGOYA 453, JAPAN** JAPAN
JOURNAL: Acta Haematologica Japonica 52 (6): p965-971 1989
ISSN: 0001-5806
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2/3/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0006273998 BIOSIS NO.: 198886113919
SYNOVIAL MICROENVIRONMENT-T CELL INTERACTIONS HUMAN T CELLS BIND TO FIBROBLAST-LIKE SYNOVIAL CELLS IN-VITRO
AUTHOR: HAYNES B F (Reprint); GROVER B J; WHICHARD L P; HALE L P; NUNLEY J A; MCCOLLUM D E; SINGER K H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: BOX 3258, DUKE UNIV MED CENTER, DURHAM, NC 27710, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Arthritis and Rheumatism 31 (8): p947-955 1988
ISSN: 0004-3591
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2/3/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0005150875 BIOSIS NO.: 198681114766
ANTI-CD-2 T P-50 INTACT RICIN IMMUNOTOXINS FOR GRAFT-VS.-HOST DISEASE PROPHYLAXIS IN ALLOGENEIC BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION
AUTHOR: UCKUN F M (Reprint); AZEMOVE S M; MYERS D E; VALLERA D A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UNIV MINN, BOX 494, MAYO MEMORIAL BUILD, 420 DELAWARE ST SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN 55455, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Leukemia Research 10 (2): p145-154 1986
ISSN: 0145-2126
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2/3/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0005041532 BIOSIS NO.: 198681005423

USE OF MULTIPLE T CELL-DIRECTED INTACT RICIN IMMUNOTOXINS FOR AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION
AUTHOR: STONG R C (Reprint); UCKUN F; YOULE R J; KERSEY J H; VALLERA D A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEPARTMENT THERAPEUTIC RADIOLOGY, BOX 367, MAYO MEMORIAL BLDG 420 DELAWARE ST SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN 55455, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Blood 66 (3): p627-635 1985
ISSN: 0006-4971
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2/3/6 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE


03243503 EMBASE No: 1986086080
Anti-CD2 (T, p50) intact ricin immunotoxins for GVHD-prophylaxis in allogeneic bone marrow transplantation
Uckun F.M.; Azemove S.M.; Myers D.E.; Vallera D.A.
Department of Therapeutic Radiology, University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis, MN 55455 United States
Leukemia Research ( LEUK. RES. ) (United Kingdom) 1986, 10/2 (145-153)
CODEN: LERED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2/3/7 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE


03036802 EMBASE No: 1985230318
Use of multiple T cell-directed intact ricin immunotoxins for autologous bone marrow transplantation
Strong R.C.; Uckun F.; Youle R.J.; et al.
Department of Therapeutic Radiology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 United States
Blood ( BLOOD ) (United States) 1985, 66/3 (627-635)
CODEN: BLOOA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
? t s2/7/all

2/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0010501576 BIOSIS NO.: 199699135636
Human anti-pig T-cell mediated cytotoxicity
AUTHOR: Yamada Kazuhiko; Seebach Jorg D; Dersimonian Harout; Sachs David H (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Transplantation Biol. Res. Cent., Mass. Gen. Hosp., MGH-East, Bldg. 149-9019, 13th St., Boston, MA 02129, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Xenotransplantation 3 (2): p179-187 1996 1996
ISSN: 0908-665X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Miniature swine have a variety of advantages as potential donors for human xenotransplantation, including size, physiological

similarities, and breeding characteristics. To investigate the nature of the human antipig xenogeneic cellular response, we performed standard 51Cr-release cell-mediated lympholysis (CML) experiments. The major histocompatibility complex (MHC) allele specificity of the xenogeneic cellular response was tested on porcine target cells of three distinct homozygous MHC haplotypes (SLA-aa, SLA-cc, SLA-dd) and three intra-MHC recombinant haplotypes (SLA-jj, SLA-gg, SLA-kk), obtained from our herd of partially inbred miniature swine. After stimulation with irradiated porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) of SLA-aa haplotype, a strong nonspecific cytotoxic response of the bulk culture against xenogeneic targets of all three haplotypes was observed. However, SLA allele specificity could be demonstrated after T cell enrichment, and mapping experiments revealed predominantly SLA class I restriction of xenoreactive cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs), although some class II restriction was also observed. The experiments were repeated in the presence of anti-T cell monoclonal antibodies, anti-CD3 (OKT3), anti- ***CD2*** ( ***35*** . ***1*** ), anti-CD4 (OKT4), or anti-CD8 (OKT8).

The bulk xenogeneic CML was not inhibited by any of the anti-T cell ***antibodies*** tested. However, after T cell-enrichment, lysis of porcine targets was significantly inhibited by anti-CD3 or anti-CD8 antibody and partially inhibited by anti-CD2 antibody. In comparable assays, the human allogeneic CML was blocked by anti-CD3 and antiCD8, but not by anti-CD2 or anti-CD4 antibodies. Finally, the cytotoxic activity of A3b3, a human CD4+ T-cell clone, was tested. A3b3 lysed xenogeneic targets of SLA-aa haplotype, but not SLA-cc or allogeneic targets, and was inhibited by anti-CD4, anti-CD2, and anti-CD3 antibodies, but not by anti-CD8. With the aid of intra-MHC recombinant haplotypes, the xenogeneic CML reactivity of A3b3 was mapped to SLA class II, suggesting direct xenogeneic recognition of porcine MHC class II antigens by human T cells. Thus, the human anti-pig cell-mediated cytotoxic response is similar in magnitude to comparable allogeneic responses, and involves both SLA class I and class II restricted T-cell mediated cytotoxicity, as well as additional nonspecific killing, possibly by NK cells.

2/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0007103912 BIOSIS NO.: 199089021803
APLASTIC ANEMIA LACK OF INCREASE OF IN-VITRO COLONY FORMATION AFTER T CELL DEPLETION WITH MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND COMPLEMENT
AUTHOR: KOJIMA S (Reprint); MATSUYAMA K; MIYAMURA K; KODERA Y
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIV HEMATOL/ONCOL CHILDREN'S MED CENT, JAPANESE RED CROSS NAGOYA FIRST HOSP 3-35, MICHISHITA-CHO, NAKAMURA-KU, NAGOYA 453, JAPAN** JAPAN
JOURNAL: Acta Haematologica Japonica 52 (6): p965-971 1989
ISSN: 0001-5806
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: To detect suppressor T cells to hematopoietic stem cells, growth of granulocyte-macrophage colony-forming cells (CFU-GM) and burst-forming unit (BFU-E) was compared before and after treatment of bone marrow cells with anti-T monoclonal antibodies and complement in 29 patients with aplastic anemia. The anti-T monoclonal ***antibodies*** used were ***35*** . ***1*** ( ***CD2*** ), Tp120 (CD6) and ATL27 (not clustered). Treatment of normal bone marrow with anti-T monoclonal antibodies and complement resulted in complete (> 99%) lysis of T cells with negligible effects on colony growth. Preincubation of marrow samples with

monoclonal antibodies and complement did not enhance CFU-GM or BFU-E colony growth in patients with aplastic anemia. Using this assay, there was no evidence of T cell-mediated inhibition of colony proliferation in any of 29 patients.

2/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0006273998 BIOSIS NO.: 198886113919
SYNOVIAL MICROENVIRONMENT-T CELL INTERACTIONS HUMAN T CELLS BIND TO FIBROBLAST-LIKE SYNOVIAL CELLS IN-VITRO
AUTHOR: HAYNES B F (Reprint); GROVER B J; WHICHARD L P; HALE L P; NUNLEY J A; MCCOLLUM D E; SINGER K H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: BOX 3258, DUKE UNIV MED CENTER, DURHAM, NC 27710, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Arthritis and Rheumatism 31 (8): p947-955 1988
ISSN: 0004-3591
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Synovitis in rhematoid arthritis is characterized by infiltration of the synovium by T and B lymphocytes and monocytes, as well as by the proliferation of synovial lining cells, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells. To study synovial cell-T interactions in vitro, we established cultures of fibroblast-like synovial cells, and used these cells in a synovial cell-T binding assay. Using T cells at various stages of differentiation and activation, we found that human thymocytes and mitogen-activated peripheral blood T cells bound to fibroblast-like synovial cells, whereas fresh peripheral blood T cells did not. Moreover, activated T cells from inflammatory synovial tissue or from synovial fluid also bound to fibroblast-like synovial cells cultured in vivo. Antibodies against certain epitopes of the T cell CD2 ( ***35*** . ***1*** ) and synovial cell lymphocyte function-associated antigen-3 (LFA-3) (TS2/9) molecules inhibited synovial cell-thymocyte binding. However, these same anti- ***CD2*** and anti-LFA-3 antibodies only partially inhibited synovial cell binding to activated normal peripheral blood T cells. Moreover, T cells from inflammatory synovium from rheumatoid arthritis and psoriatic arthritis patients also bound to synovial cells in vitro. These findings demonstrate that fibroblast-like synovial cells are capable of binding to human T cells in vitro, and suggest that during the course of inflammatory synovitis, synovial fibroblast-T cell interactions may occur in vivo.

2/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0005150875 BIOSIS NO.: 198681114766
ANTI-CD-2 T P-50 INTACT RICIN IMMUNOTOXINS FOR GRAFT-VS.-HOST DISEASE PROPHYLAXIS IN ALLOGENEIC BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION
AUTHOR: UCKUN F M (Reprint); AZEMOVE S M; MYERS D E; VALLERA D A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UNIV MINN, BOX 494, MAYO MEMORIAL BUILD, 420 DELAWARE ST SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN 55455, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Leukemia Research 10 (2): p145-154 1986
ISSN: 0145-2126
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: We evaluated the inhibitory effects of two immunotoxins (IT) synthesized by linking two different anti-CD2 (T, p50) murine monoclonal ***antibodies*** (MoAb) to intact ricin (R). Pretreatment with 1000 ng ml-1 ***35*** . ***1*** -R or OKT 11a-R inhibited PHA-induced T-cell proliferation by 93% and 86%, respectively. At this IT concentration generation of alloreactive cytotoxic T-cell (CTL) was inhibited by more than 99% by either IT. 35.1-R and OKT 11a were minimally toxic to natural killer (NK) effectors or pluripotent bone marrow progenitor cells (CFU-GEMM). Blocking experiments suggested that 35.1-R and OKT 11a-R might recognize different epitopes of the CD2 (T, p50) surface determinant. Our findings show that anti-CD2 IT may be useful for T-cell depletion in allogeneic bone marrow transplantation. We compared TU3, an equimolar mixture of T101 [anti-CD5]-R, UCHT-1 [anti-CD3]-R and 35.1 anti-CD2]-R with the TUT-cocktail (a mixture of T101-R, UCHT-1-R and TA-1 [antiCDw18]-R). TUT is currently under evaluation in Phase 1 clinical trials as a T-cell depletion regimen for GVHD prophylaxis. TU3 was as effective as TUT-cocktail in inhibition of PHA response and CTL generation but unlike TUT spared NK effectors. Cocktails of immunotoxins directed against subpopulations of lymphocytes may be useful (a) for more effective anti-GVHD strategies, and (b) to circumvent problems of graft failure/rejection associated with current purgation regimens.

2/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0005041532 BIOSIS NO.: 198681005423
USE OF MULTIPLE T CELL-DIRECTED INTACT RICIN IMMUNOTOXINS FOR AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION
AUTHOR: STONG R C (Reprint); UCKUN F; YOULE R J; KERSEY J H; VALLERA D A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEPARTMENT THERAPEUTIC RADIOLOGY, BOX 367, MAYO MEMORIAL BLDG 420 DELAWARE ST SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN 55455, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Blood 66 (3): p627-635 1985
ISSN: 0006-4971
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The monoclonal ***antibodies*** (MoAb) T101, G3.7, ***35*** . 1 and TA-1 were conjugated to intact ricin using a thioether linkage. These MoAb detect, respectively, the CD5[gp67], CD7[p41], CD2[p50], and [gp95,170] determinants that are found in the vast majority of cases of T cell acute lymphocytic leukemia (T-ALL). The resulting immunotoxins (ITs) and an equimolar mixture of these ITs were evaluated as potential purgative reagents for autologous transplantation in T-ALL. Leukemic cell lines were used to compare the kinetics of protein synthesis inactivation mediated by each IT. The cells were treated with IT in the presence of lactose in order to block the native binding of ricin. The observed rates of protein synthesis inactivation correlated with target antigen expression detected by fluorescence-activated cell sorter analysis. Of the four ITs, T101-ricin (T101-R) exhibited the fastest rate of inactivation, followed in order by G3.7-ricin, TA-1-ricin, and 35.1-ricin. At concentrations > 300 ng/ml, a cocktail containing an equimolar amount of all four ITs (referred to as the four-IT cocktail) exhibited kinetics that were as fast or faster than those of T101-R. The long-term cytotoxic effects of individual ITs and the four-IT cocktail were evaluated using a sensitive clonogenic assay. Each IT was specifically cytotoxic and inhibited 1 to 4 logs of clonogenic luekemic cells at doses (300 to 600 ng/ml) that can be used clinically. The four-IT cocktail was highly cytotoxic; a concentration of

300 ng/ml inhibited > 4 logs of leukemic cells while sparing the majority of committed (CFU-GM, CFU-E) and pluripotent (CFU-GEMM) hematopoietic stem cells. The determination of both short-term kinetics of protein synthesis inactivation and longer-term inhibition of clonogenic growth allowed new insight into cell killing by IT. Our results suggest that ITs continue to act on clonogenic target cells for a period of three to five days. Interestingly, the four-IT cocktail was not as potent against clonogenic leukemic cells as T101-R alone, although it exhibited kinetics of protein synthesis inhibition that were as fast as those of T101-R alone. This finding suggests that internalized ITs may differ in the length of time they remain active within the cell. Our results also demonstrate the importance of using several different assays to evaluate IT reagents.

2/7/6 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE


03243503 EMBASE No: 1986086080
Anti-CD2 (T, p50) intact ricin immunotoxins for GVHD-prophylaxis in allogeneic bone marrow transplantation
Uckun F.M.; Azemove S.M.; Myers D.E.; Vallera D.A.
Department of Therapeutic Radiology, University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis, MN 55455 United States
Leukemia Research ( LEUK. RES. ) (United Kingdom) 1986, 10/2 (145-153)
CODEN: LERED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

We evaluated the inhibitory effects of two immunotoxins (IT) synthesized by linking two different anti-CD2 (T, p50) murine monoclonal ***antibodies*** (MoAb) to intact ricin (R). Pretreatment with 1000 ng mlsup -sup 1 ***35*** . ***1*** -R or OKT 11(a)-R inhibited PHA-induced T-cell proliferation by 93% and 86%, respectively. At this IT concentration generation of alloreactive cytotoxic T-cells (CTL) was inhibited by more than 99% by either IT. 35.1-R and OKT 11(a) were minimally toxic to natural killer (NK) effectors or pluripotent bone marrow progenitor cells (CFU-GEMM). Blocking experiments suggested that 35.1-R and OKT 11(a)-R might recognize different epitopes of the CD2 (T, p50) surface determinant. Our findings show that anti-CD2 IT may be useful for T-cell depletion in allogeneic bone marrow transplantation. We compared TU3, an equimolar mixture of T101 (anti-CD5)-R, UCHT-1 (anti-CD3)-R and 35.1 (anti-CD2)-R with the TUT-cocktail (a mixture of T101-R, UCHT-1-R and TA-1 (anti-CDw18)-R. TUT is currently under evaluation in Phase 1 clinical trials as a T-cell depletion regimen for GVHD prophylaxis. TU3 was as effective as TUT-cocktail in inhibition of PHA response and CTL generation but unlike TUT spared NK effectors. Cocktails of immunotoxins directed against subpopulations of lymphocytes may be useful (a) for more effective anti-GVHD strategies, and (b) to circumvent problems of graft failure/rejection associated with current purgation regimens.

2/7/7 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE


03036802 EMBASE No: 1985230318
Use of multiple T cell-directed intact ricin immunotoxins for autologous bone marrow transplantation
Strong R.C.; Uckun F.; Youle R.J.; et al.
Department of Therapeutic Radiology, University of Minnesota,

Minneapolis, MN 55455 United States
Blood ( BLOOD ) (United States) 1985, 66/3 (627-635)
CODEN: BLOOA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The monoclonal ***antibodies*** (MoAb) T101, G3.7, ***35*** . ***1*** , and
TA-1 were conjugated to intact ricin using a thioether linkage. These MoAb detect, respectively, the CD5(gp67), CD7(p41), CD2(p50), and (gp95,170) determinants that are found in the vast majority of cases of T cell acute lymphocytic leukemia (T-ALL). The resulting immunotoxins (ITs) and an equimolar mixture of these ITs were evaluated as potential purgative reagents for autologous transplantation in T-ALL. Leukemic cell lines were used to compare the kinetics of protein synthesis inactivation mediated by each IT. The cells were treated with IT in the presence of lactose in order to block the native binding of ricin. The observed rates of protein synthesis inactivation correlated with target antigen expression detected by fluorescence-activated cell sorter analysis. Of the four ITs, T101-ricin (T101-R) exhibited the fastest rate of inactivation, followed in order by G3.7-ricin, TA-1-ricin, and 35.1-ricin. At concentrations >300 ng/mL, a cocktail containing an equimolar amount of all four ITs (referred to as the four-IT cocktail) exhibited kinetics that were as fast or faster than those of T101-R. The long-term cytotoxic effects of individual ITs and the four-IT cocktail were evaluated using a sensitive clonogenic assay. Each IT was specifically cytotoxic and inhibited 1 to 4 logs of clonogenic leukemic cells at doses (300 to 600 ng/mL) that can be used clinically. The four-IT cocktail was highly cytotoxic; a concentration of 300 ng/mL inhibited >4 logs of leukemic cells while sparing the majority of committed (CFU-GM, CFU-E) and pluripotent (CFU-GEMM) hematopoietic stem cells. The determination of both short-term kinetics of protein synthesis inactivation and longer-term inhibition of clonogenic growth allowed new insight into cell killing by IT. Our results suggest that ITs continue to act on clonogenic target cells for a period of three to five days. Interestingly, the four-IT cocktail was not as potent against clonogenic leukemic cells as T101-R alone, although it exhibited kinetics of protein synthesis inhibition that were as fast as those of T101-R alone. This finding suggests that internalized ITs may differ in the length of time they remain active within the cell. Our results also demonstrate the importance of using several different assays to evaluate IT reagents.
? ds

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        11456083  1
         2135637  ANTIBOD?
           52688  HYBRIDOMA?
          791373  IMMUNOGLOBULIN?
              89  35(W)1(10N)((ANTIBOD? OR HYBRIDOMA?) OR IMMUNOGLOBULIN?)
           26210  CD2
      S3        9  35(W)1(10N)(ANTIBOD? OR HYBRIDOMA? OR IMMUNOGLOBULIN?)
                   AND (CD2)
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 4/3/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
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DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0010501576 BIOSIS NO.: 199699135636
Human anti-pig T-cell mediated cytotoxicity
AUTHOR: Yamada Kazuhiko; Seebach Jorg D; Dersimonian Harout; Sachs David H (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Transplantation Biol. Res. Cent., Mass. Gen. Hosp., MGH-East, Bldg. 149-9019, 13th St., Boston, MA 02129, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Xenotransplantation 3 (2): p179-187 1996 1996
ISSN: 0908-665X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

4/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0007103912 BIOSIS NO.: 199089021803
APLASTIC ANEMIA LACK OF INCREASE OF IN-VITRO COLONY FORMATION AFTER T CELL DEPLETION WITH MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND COMPLEMENT
AUTHOR: KOJIMA S (Reprint); MATSUYAMA K; MIYAMURA K; KODERA Y
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIV HEMATOL/ONCOL CHILDREN'S MED CENT, JAPANESE RED CROSS NAGOYA FIRST HOSP 3-35, MICHISHITA-CHO, NAKAMURA-KU, NAGOYA 453, JAPAN** JAPAN
JOURNAL: Acta Haematologica Japonica 52 (6): p965-971 1989
ISSN: 0001-5806
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0006273998 BIOSIS NO.: 198886113919
SYNOVIAL MICROENVIRONMENT-T CELL INTERACTIONS HUMAN T CELLS BIND TO FIBROBLAST-LIKE SYNOVIAL CELLS IN-VITRO
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AUTHOR ADDRESS: BOX 3258, DUKE UNIV MED CENTER, DURHAM, NC 27710, USA**USA
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DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

4/3/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
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AUTHOR: STONG R C (Reprint); UCKUN F; YOULE R J; KERSEY J H; VALLERA D A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEPARTMENT THERAPEUTIC RADIOLOGY, BOX 367, MAYO MEMORIAL BLDG 420 DELAWARE ST SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN 55455, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Blood 66 (3): p627-635 1985

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Use of multiple T cell-directed intact ricin immunotoxins for autologous bone marrow transplantation
Strong R.C.; Uckun F.; Youle R.J.; et al.
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